



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**MICROPROPAGATION OF ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS
A. CUNN EX BENTH FROM DIFFERENT EXPLANT SOURCES**

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**MICROPROPAGATION OF *ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS*
A. CUNN EX BENTH FROM DIFFERENT EXPLANT SOURCES**

By

HALIZA ISMAIL

**Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree
of the Master of Science in the Faculty of Forestry
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August 2000

Chairman: Associate Prof. Dr. Nor Aini Ab Shukor

Faculty: Forestry

Acacia auriculiformis is one of the multipurpose tree species under Leguminosae family which has the capability to fix nitrogen from soil and rehabilitate the land. The wood properties are widely known to be suitable for pulp and paper making and can contribute as raw materials for pulp and paper industry in Malaysia. The large scale propagation of *A.auriculiformis* using seeds from open pollination will result in high variation of trees. Therefore, micropropagation can be an alternative method to mass propagate *A.auriculiformis* from selected materials (genetically improved) which can produce higher yield, uniform and high quality wood. This study sought to develop a protocol for micropropagation of *A.auriculiformis* utilizing samples from different explant sources. The explant sources were from 2 month-old *in vitro* seedlings, 5 month- old seedlings, 14 month-old trees, 6 year-old plus trees, marcotts of 6 year-old plus tree, 10 year-old plus trees, forced

flushed shoots from branch cuttings of 10 year-old trees and coppice shoots from 10 year-old trees.

This study involved the investigation on appropriate collection and sterilization techniques, appropriate media for initiation, multiplication and rooting of shoots of the explants taken from different ages of mother plants. Collection techniques by soaking samples for 24 hours in 0.1 % fungicide Benlate plus 1 % boric acid and kept in the refrigerator was the best pretreatment for sample collection from the field. Sterilization with 0.1 % mercuric chloride for 10 minutes followed with 10 % Chlorox for 5 minutes gave the highest percentage of clean and surviving explants. Incorporating 0.1 % Benlate for two weeks in initiation medium helped to reduce contamination in cultures. For shoot initiation, the results showed that low concentrations of BAP (0.1 to 0.5 mg/L or 0.44 to 2.22 μ M) were sufficient for shoot initiation of juvenile and mature sources. However, explants from mature sources required a longer gestation period to start multiplying shoots. Combination of BAP with Kn showed that 0.5 mg/L (2.22 μ M) BAP plus 0.1 mg/L (0.47 μ M) Kn was suitable for shoots initiation of juvenile source and 0.1 mg/L (0.44 μ M) BAP plus 0.1 mg/L (0.47 μ M) Kn for mature sources.

Effects of different node positions showed that the percentage of contamination increased with the increase of node positions (from shoot tip) for 14 month-old and 10 year-old explant sources. Study on the effects of different basal media, strength of MS medium, gelling agents and different concentrations of sucrose

on the shoot multiplication of 5 month-old explant source resulted with the highest multiplication rate in the full strength MS medium incorporated with 30 g/L sucrose and solidified with 2 g/L Gelrite. Elongation of shoots was highest in the MS medium incorporated with 5.0 mg/L (14 μ M) GA₃, 0.02 mg/L (10.7 μ M) NAA and 0.25 mg/L (1.1 μ M) BAP but the shoot quality was not suitable for rooting. IBA at 2.0 mg/L (9.8 μ M) and combination of 2.0 mg/L IBA (9.8 μ M) with 1.0 mg/L (5.4 μ M) NAA were found to be the best for *in vitro* rooting. Outplanting of *in vitro* rooted shoots in shredded coconut husk as a growing substrate gave the highest percentage of survival during acclimatization in the greenhouse. *In vivo* rooting also gave the highest percentage of survival in coconut husk. From this study, it can be concluded that there were different responses of explants *in vitro* with the different ages of mother trees.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**MIKROPERAMBATAN *ACACIA AURICULIFORMIS* A. CUNN EX BENTH
DARIPADA PELBAGAI SUMBER EKSPLAN**

Oleh

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Acacia auriculiformis adalah salah satu spesies pokok pelbagai guna dari famili Leguminosae yang berupaya mengikat nitrogen daripada tanah dan memulihkan sesuatu kawasan. Mutu kayunya pula diketahui sesuai untuk pembuatan palpa dan kertas, dan seterusnya boleh menyumbangkan bahan mentah kepada industri ini di Malaysia. Pengeluaran secara besar-besaran *A.auriculiformis* daripada bijibenih yang terhasil dari pendebungan terbuka menghasilkan pokok yang bervariasi tinggi. Oleh itu mikroperambatan boleh menjadi kaedah alternatif untuk penghasilan besar-besaran *A.auriculiformis* daripada bahan terpilih (berpembaikan secara genetik) yang boleh meningkatkan pengeluaran kayu bermutu tinggi dan seragam. Kajian ini dilakukan bagi mendapatkan protokol untuk mikroperambatan *A.auriculiformis* menggunakan sampel eksplan daripada pelbagai sumber. Sumber eksplan ialah daripada anak *benih in vitro* berumur 2 bulan, anak benih berumur 5 bulan dari plot pokok terpilih, anak

pokok berumur 14 bulan, pokok terpilih berumur 6 tahun, markot daripada pokok terpilih, pokok terpilih berumur 10 tahun, pucuk terinduksi daripada keratan ranting-ranting dari pokok 10 tahun dan juga pucuk-pucuk tunasan dari tunggul pokok 10 tahun yang ditebang.

Kajian ini meliputi kaedah pengumpulan sampel dan pensterilan eksplan yang sesuai, kajian kesesuaian medium untuk inisiasi pucuk, penggandaan dan pengakaran pucuk daripada sumber eksplan pada pelbagai peringkat umur. Kaedah pengumpulan sampel dengan merendam selama 24 jam dalam 0.1 % racun kulat Benlate ditambah 1 % asid borik dan disimpan dalam peti sejuk merupakan rawatan terbaik untuk pengumpulan sampel dari lapangan. Pensterilan eksplan dengan 0.1 % merkuri klorida selama 10 minit diikuti 10 % Chlorox selama 5 minit memberikan peratus tertinggi eksplan mandiri yang bebas dari kontaminasi. Tambahan 0.1 % Benlate ke dalam medium untuk inisiasi pucuk selama 2 minggu dapat mengurangkan peratus kontaminasi dalam kultur. Hasil diperolehi menunjukkan kepekatan BAP yang rendah (0.1 – 0.5 mg/L atau 0.44 to 2.22 μ M) mencukupi untuk merangsangkan inisiasi pucuk pada kedua-dua sumber eksplan; muda dan matang. Walaubagaimanapun, eksplan daripada pokok matang memerlukan tempoh gestasi yang panjang bagi memulakan penggandaan pucuk. Kombinasi BAP dengan Kinetin menunjukkan 0.5 mg/L (2.22 μ M) BAP dengan 0.1 mg/L (0.47 μ M) Kinetin adalah sesuai untuk inisiasi pucuk daripada sumber muda manakala 0.1 mg/L (0.44 μ M) BAP dengan 0.1 mg/L (0.47 μ M) Kinetin adalah sesuai untuk eksplan daripada sumber matang.

Kajian ke atas kesan kedudukan nod menunjukkan peningkatan peratus kontaminasi eksplan dengan peningkatan kedudukan nod dari hujung pucuk bagi sumber eksplan berumur 14 bulan dan 10 tahun. Kajian ke atas kesan jenis medium, kepekatan MS, jenis agar dan kepekatan sukros yang berbeza terhadap penggandaan pucuk daripada sumber eksplan berumur 5 bulan menunjukkan medium MS penuh, 2 g/L Gelrite dan 30 g/L sukros adalah paling sesuai untuk menghasilkan kadar penggandaan pucuk tertinggi. Kadar pemanjangan pucuk pula didapati tertinggi pada rawatan medium MS yang ditambah 5.0 mg/L (14 μ M) GA₃, 0.02 mg/L (10.7 μ M) NAA and 0.25 mg/L (1.1 μ M) BAP tetapi kualiti pucuk yang terhasil adalah tidak sesuai untuk pengakaran. IBA pada kepekatan 2.0 mg/L (9.8 μ M) dan kombinasi 2.0 mg/L IBA (9.8 μ M) dengan 1.0 mg/L (5.4 μ M) NAA adalah paling sesuai untuk pengakaran *in vitro*. Pindah tanam anak benih yang diakar secara *in vitro* ke dalam sabut kelapa sebagai media pengakaran memberikan peratus mandiri tertinggi semasa pengikliman di rumah hijau dilakukan. Pengakaran *in vivo* juga memberikan peratus mandiri tertinggi dalam sabut kelapa. Daripada keseluruhan kajian ini, kesimpulan yang boleh dibuat ialah terdapatnya perbezaan tindakbalas bagi eksplan secara *in vitro* dengan berbezanya umur pokok induk.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 22 August, 2000 to conduct the final examination of Haliza Ismail on her Master of Science thesis entitled "Micropropagation of *Acacia auriculiformis* A. Cunn ex Benth from Different Explant Sources" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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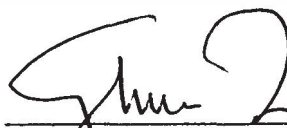
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thessis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.


(HALIZA BINTI ISMAIL)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT.....	ii
ABSTRAK.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	viii
APPROVAL SHEETS.....	ix
DECLARATION FORM.....	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
LISTS OF TABLES.....	xv
LISTS OF FIGURES.....	xvii
LISTS OF PLATES.....	xx
LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xxiii
TERMINOLOGY.....	xxv
 CHAPTER	
 I GENERAL INTRODUCTION	 1
Justification and objectives.....	2
 II LITERATURE REVIEW	 5
Taxonomy of <i>A.auriculiformis</i>	5
Botany of <i>A.auriculiformis</i>	5
Ecology of <i>A.auriculiformis</i>	6
Uses and potential of <i>A.auriculiformis</i>	7
Micropropagation in general.....	8
Factors affecting micropropagation.....	9
Cytokinins.....	9
Carbon source.....	10
Gelling agents.....	10
Micropropagation of mature trees.....	11
Aging in tree species.....	13
Rejuvenation and reinvigoration of plant tissue.....	14
Micropropagation and <i>in vitro</i> studies of <i>Acacia</i> species.....	15
Type of explants.....	23
Surface sterilization.....	26
Incorporating fungicide and antibiotic into the medium.....	27
Rooting.....	28
 III MATERIALS AND METHODS	 31
General Preparation.....	31

Culture containers and glasswares.....	31
Stock solutions and media preparation.....	31
Preparation of aseptic condition.....	33
General requirement.....	34
General techniques through axillary bud induction.....	34
Standard sterilization protocol.....	35
Carbon source and gelling agent.....	36
Observation for evaluation.....	36
Culture conditions.....	38
Micropropagation of 6 year-old plus trees	38
Selection of parent (donor) material.....	38
Collection techniques of field material.....	40
Surface sterilization of explants.....	41
Effects of antibiotic and fungicides in the medium	43
Effects of different concentrations of BAP	44
Effects of BAP and Kn	44
Marcotts of plus tree.....	45
Effects of different node positions	45
Micropropagation of 10 year-old trees	48
Selection and felling of trees.....	48
Direct buds from plus tree - effects of different node positions.....	48
Forced flushing shoots from branch cuttings – shoot initiation.....	50
Coppice shoots from stumps – shoot initiation.....	51
Micropropagation of 14 month-old trees.....	53
Effects of combinations BAP with Kinetin	53
Effects of different node positions.....	56
Micropropagation of 5 month-old seedlings	56
Sterilization of explants and initiation of shoots.....	56
Effects of different concentrations of BAP.....	57
Multiplication of shoots.....	57
Elongation of shoots.....	59
Rooting of shoots.....	60
<i>In vitro</i> rooting.....	60
<i>In vivo</i> and acclimatization.....	61
Micropropagation of 2 month-old <i>in vitro</i> germinated seedlings.....	62
Sterilization and <i>in vitro</i> germination of seeds.....	62
Multiplication of shoots.....	63
Data Analysis.....	63
IV RESULTS	64
Collection techniques of field material.....	64
Surface sterilization of explants.....	68
Effects of incorporating antibiotic and fungicides into the medium	68
Effects of different concentrations of BAP.....	73
Effects of BAP and Kn on shoot initiation.....	80

	Effects of different node positions.....	83
	Surface sterilization.....	83
	Shoot initiation.....	87
	Forced flushing shoots from branch cuttings – shoot initiation.....	90
	Coppice shoots from stumps – shoot initiation.....	91
	Multiplication of shoots - 5 month-old seedlings	98
	Effects of different basal media.....	98
	Effects of full and half strengths of MS medium.....	100
	Effects of different gelling agents.....	100
	Effects of different concentrations of sucrose.....	105
	Effects of subculture and BAP concentrations	105
	Effects of BAP and Kn on shoot multiplication.....	110
	Elongation of shoots.....	110
	Rooting of shoots.....	113
	<i>In vitro</i> rooting.....	113
	Application of previously developed procedures on <i>in vitro</i> rooting of <i>A.auriculiformis</i>	115
	Acclimatization and <i>in vivo</i> rooting.....	119
	Multiplication of shoots - 2 month-old <i>in vitro</i> germinated seedlings.....	126
	Sterilization and <i>in vitro</i> germination of seeds.....	126
	Multiplication of shoots from different clones.....	127
	Effects of subculture and age of stock plants on shoots multiplication.....	130
V	DISCUSSION	132
	Overall discussion.....	148
VI	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	150
	Conclusions.....	150
	Recommendations.....	152
	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	154
	APPENDICES.....	166
	VITA.....	207

LISTS OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Lists of type of explants and age of stock plants used in micropropagation study of <i>Acacia</i> spp.....	24
2 Pretreatments for collection technique experiment.....	41
3 Treatments for surface sterilization experiment.....	42
4 The trees used in micropropagation study of forced flushed shoots of branch cuttings and coppiced shoots.....	50
5 Media formulations for rooting of shoots (application from previous workers' reports).....	61
6 Results of ANOVA on the samples' collection techniques experiment of 10 clones of 6 year-old plus trees after two weeks in culture.....	65
7 Effects of samples' collection techniques on the nodal segment explants of 10 clones of 6 year-old plus trees after two weeks in culture.....	66
8 Results of ANOVA on the sterilization experiment of nodal segment explants of 10 clones of 6 year-old plus trees after two weeks in culture..	69
9 Effects of sterilization procedures on the nodal segment explants of 10 clones of 6 year-old plus trees after two weeks in culture.....	70
10 Number and length of coppice shoots recorded after three months of felling the trees.....	95
11 Results on the sterilization of nodal segment explants of coppice shoots after two weeks in culture.....	96
12 Number of shoots produced from nodal segment explants of coppice shoots from two clones for every subculture of 6 week interval.....	98
13 Results of ANOVA on the effects of subculture and different concentrations of BAP on the multiplication of shoots of 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture during the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth of the multiplication cycle.....	108
14 LSD test on the effects of subculture and different concentrations of BAP on the multiplication of shoots of 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture during the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth of the multiplication cycle.....	108

15	Results of ANOVA on the effects of different potting media on the <i>in vitro</i> rooted shoots after a month of acclimatization	121
16	The LSD test on the effects of different potting media on the <i>in vitro</i> rooted shoots after a month of acclimatization.....	122
17	Results of ANOVA on the effects of different potting media on the <i>in vivo</i> rooting of shoots after a month of acclimatization.....	124
18	The LSD test on the effects of different potting media on the <i>in vivo</i> rooting of shoots after a month of acclimatization.....	125
19	<i>In vitro</i> rooting of shoots in MS medium with 2.0 mg/L IBA after a month to be used for acclimatization experiment.....	126
20	Results on <i>in vitro</i> germination of seeds from a plus tree.....	127
21	Results of ANOVA on the effects of subculture and age of stock plants on the multiplication rate of shoots from 2 month-old <i>in vitro</i> germinated seedlings and 5 month-old seedlings during the sixth and seventh of the multiplication cycle.....	131
22	LSD test on the effects of subculture and age of stock plants on the multiplication rate of shoots from 2 month-old <i>in vitro</i> germinated seedlings and 5 month-old seedlings during the sixth and seventh of the multiplication cycle.....	131

LISTS OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	General outline of micropropagation technique of <i>A.auriculiformis</i> through axillary bud induction.....	35
2	Effects of incorporating fungicide and antibiotic into the nutrient medium on the percentage of clean explants produced...	72
3	Effects of different concentrations of BAP in terms of the percentage of explant response from nodal segment of 5 month-old seedlings after a month in culture.....	74
4	Effects of different concentrations of BAP in terms of mean number of shoots produced from nodal segment of 5 month-old seedlings after a month in culture.....	74
5	Effects of different concentrations of BAP on the percentage of explant response from nodal segment of 6 year-old plus trees after three months in culture.....	76
6	Effects of different concentrations of BAP in terms of mean number of shoots produced from nodal segment of 6 year-old plus trees after three months in culture.....	76
7	Effects of combination of different concentrations of BAP with 0.1 and 0.5 mg/L Kn on the percentage of explant response from nodal segments of 6 year-old plus trees after three months in culture.....	81
8	Effects of combination of different concentrations of BAP with 0.1 and 0.5 mg/L Kn in terms of mean number of shoots from nodal segments of 6 year-old plus trees after three months in culture.....	81
9	Effects of combination of different concentrations of BAP with 0.1 mg/L and 0.5 mg/L Kn on the percentage of explant response from nodal segments of 14 month-old trees after a month in culture.....	84
10	Effects of combination of different concentrations of BAP with 0.1 and 0.5 mg/L Kn in terms of mean number of shoots from nodal segment of 14 month-old trees after a month in culture.....	84

11	The effects of surface sterilization procedures on the different node positions of nodal segments from (a) 14 month-old, (b) marcott of 6 year-old and (c) 10 year-old trees in terms of percentage of clean explants after two weeks in culture.....	86
12	The effects of different node positions of nodal segments from (a) 14 month-old and (b) 10 year-old trees in terms of percentage of explants producing shoots after a month in culture.....	88
13	Effects of sterilization procedures after two weeks in culture of explants from forced flushing branch cutting segments of 10 year-old trees collected at fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh weeks after initial planting in the nursery.....	92
14	Effects of different strengths of MS media (full and half concentrations) plus 0.5 mg/L BAP on the percentage of explant response from shoots of forced flushing branch cutting segments of 10 year-old trees after two months in culture.....	92
15	Effects of different basal media on the multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture.....	101
16	Effects of half and full strength of MS media on the multiplication rate of shoots of 5 month old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture.....	101
17	Effects of different gelling agents on the multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture.....	103
18	Effects of different concentrations of sucrose on the multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture.....	103
19	Effects of subculture and two concentrations of BAP; 0.1 and 0.5 mg/L on the multiplication of shoots from 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture during the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth of the multiplication cycle.....	109
20	Effects of BAP in combination with Kinetin on the multiplication of shoots from 5 month-old seedlings after 6 weeks in culture.....	109

21	Effects of different combinations of growth substances on the elongation of shoots in terms of the percentage of shoots elongated after a month in culture.....	112
22	Effects of different combinations of growth substances on the elongation of shoots in terms of mean increment of elongated shoots (mm) after a month in culture.....	112
23	Effects of different basal media supplemented with NAA, IBA and their combinations on the <i>in vitro</i> rooting of shoots in terms of percentage of shoots rooted after a month in culture.....	116
24	Effects of different basal media supplemented with NAA, IBA and their combinations on the <i>in vitro</i> rooting of shoots in terms of mean number of roots after a month in culture.....	116
25	Results of application of previous reports on <i>in vitro</i> rooting of <i>A. auriculiformis</i> shoots in terms of percentage of shoots rooted after a month in culture.....	120
26	Number of shoots produced at first to eighth subcultures of 6 week intervals from shoots of 2 month-old <i>in vitro</i> germinated seedlings.....	128

LISTS OF PLATES

Plate		Page
1	Six year-old plus trees planted in a provenance trial in UPM used for micropropagation study, a month after the fire incidence.....	39
2	Manual collection of young shoots from a 6 year-old <i>A.auriculiformis</i> plus tree.....	39
3	Marcotts of 6 year-old <i>A.auriculiformis</i> plus tree, three months after collection from the UPM plot.....	46
4	Young epicormic shoots that were introduced <i>in vitro</i> for experiment on different node positions of shoots from marcotts of 6 year-old plus tree...	46
5	First, second, third and fourth nodes from shoot taken for the experiment on different node positions.....	47
6	An example of 10 year-old trees from 1987 plot of UPM chosen for felling off for different node positions experiment, coppicing and forced flushing experiments.....	49
7	Branch cutting segments laid horizontally on a sand propagation bed which is covered with plastic cover for maintaining high humidity for forced flushing of epicormic shoots.....	52
8	Forced flushed shoots produced from branch cuttings after four weeks....	52
9	Stump of 10 year-old tree (a) after felling off and (b) growth of coppice shoots after three months.....	54
10	Fourteen month-old tree planted in Field 29, FRIM that was used for micropropagation study.....	55
11	Shoots produced from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings in (a) hormone-free medium (a) 0.1 mg/L BAP and (b) 5.0 mg/L BAP after a month in culture.....	77
12	Shoots produced from nodal segment explants of 6 year-old plus trees in in (a) 0.1 mg/L BAP and (b) 5.0 mg/L BAP after three months in culture	77
13	Shoots produced from nodal segment explant of 6 year-old plus trees in 0.1 mg/L BAP after six months in culture showing browning and defoliation of leaves.....	78

14	Shoots produced from nodal segment explants of 6 year-old plus trees in 0.1 mg/L BAP showing (a) shoot-leaves bushes and (b) elongation and multiple shoots formation after 15 months of subcultures	79
15	Shoots from nodal segment explants of 6 year old plus trees in MS medium with 0.1 mg/L BAP plus 0.1 mg/L Kn after three months in culture.....	82
16	Shoots from nodal segment explants of (a) 6 year-old plus trees and (b) 14 month-old trees in MS medium with 0.5 mg/L BAP plus 0.1 mg/L Kn showing browning and defoliation of leaves.....	85
17	Multiple shoots produced from the second node position of (a) 14 month-old trees and (b) 10 year-old trees after a month in MS medium with 0.1 mg/L BAP.....	89
18	Shoots from forced flushing branch cuttings in (a) full strength MS medium and (b) half strength MS medium supplemented with 0.5 mg/L BAP after two months in culture showing defoliation of leaves.....	93
19	Shoots from explants of forced flushing branch cuttings showing (a) browning and senescent or (b) callusing after 6 months in culture.....	94
20	Formation of multiple shoots from nodal segment explant of coppice shoot after two months in MS medium with 0.1 mg/L BAP.....	97
21	Multiplication of shoots originated from one nodal segment explant of coppice shoot after 6 months with 0.1 mg/L BAP.....	97
22	Multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings in three different basal media (a) MS, (b) WPM and (c) B5 supplemented with 0.1 mg/L BAP after 6 weeks in culture.....	99
23	Multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings in (a) full strength and (b) half strength of MS medium supplemented with 0.1 mg/L BAP after 6 weeks in culture.....	102
24	Multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings in four different gelling agents; (a) Gelrite, (b) Vietnam agar, (c) Bacto agar and (d) Difco granulated agar, all supplemented with 0.1 mg/L BAP after 6 weeks in culture.....	104

25	(a) Multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings in; (a) 10 (b) 20 g/L sucrose supplemented with 0.1 mg/L BAP after 6 weeks in culture.....	106
	(b) Multiplication of shoots from nodal segment explants of 5 month-old seedlings in; (c) 30 and (d) 50 g/L sucrose supplemented with 0.1 mg/L BAP after 6 weeks in culture.....	107
26	Multiplication of shoots in the MS medium supplemented with (a) 0.5 mg/L BAP plus 0.1 mg/L Kn, (b) 0.5 mg/L BAP plus 0.5 mg/L Kn and (c) 2.0 mg/L BAP plus 0.1 mg/L Kn after 6 weeks in culture.....	111
27	Shoots in the media for elongation experiment after a month in culture; (a) MS basal medium without any growth hormone as control, (b) MS with 5.0 mg/L GA ₃ , (c) MS with 0.02 mg/L NAA, (d) MS with 5.0 mg/L GA ₃ , 0.02 mg/L NAA and 2.0 mg/L BAP and (e) MS with 5.0 mg/L GA ₃ , 0.02 mg/L NAA and 0.25 mg/L BAP.....	114
28	Roots formed from the shoots cultured in MS medium (a) without rooting hormone, (b) with 2.0 mg/L IBA, (c) 1.0 mg/L NAA and (c) 2.0 mg/L NAA after a month in culture.....	117
29	Shoots cultured in MS medium supplemented with (a) 0.5 mg/L IBA (b) 0.5 mg/L IBA plus 1.0 mg/L NAA , and (c) 0.5 mg/L IBA plus 2.0 mg/L NAA showing no formation of root but induced callus formation at the stem bases after a month in culture.....	118
30	Formation of roots from the shoots cultured in (a) B5 medium with 1.0 µM NAA, (b) MS medium with 11.42 µM IAA plus 1.5 mg/L NAA and; (c) White medium with 2.0 µM NAA plus 1.0 µM IBA after a month in culture based on reports from previous workers on micropropagation of Acacia.....	120
31	Plantlets surviving in coconut husk as a potting medium (a) after a month and (b) after three months of acclimatization in the greenhouse.....	123
32	Shoots of (a) Clone 8 and (b) Clone 4 from 2 month-old <i>in vitro</i> germinated seedling in MS medium incorporated with 0.1 mg/L BAP during the seventh subculture of multiplication cycle.....	129

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

° C	degree centigrade
g	gram
L	litre
mg	milligram
ml	millilitre
mm	millimetre
cm	centimetre
m	metre
mg/L	milligram per litre
g/L	gram per litre
Kg/m ³	kilogram per metre cubic
Kcal kg ⁻¹	kilocalorie per kilogram
M	Molar
μM	microMolar
ppm	part per million
dbh	diameter at breast height
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
df	degree of freedom
Ms	Mean of Square
LSD	Least Significant Different
BAP	6-Benzylamino-purine
GA ₃	Gibberelic acid

2,4-D	2,4 - dichlorophenoxyaceticacid
HgCl ₂	Mercuric chloride
NaOH	Sodium hydroxide
IAA	Indole-acetic-acid
IBA	Indole-butyric-acid
Kn	Kinetin
NAA	Naphthaleneacetic acid
MS	Murashige and Skoog medium (1962)
WPM	Lloyd and McCown Woody Plant Medium
B5	Gamborg B5 medium
2iP	N ₆ -isopentyladenine
pH	negative logarithm of the hydrogen concentration
w/v	weight over volume
v/v	volume over volume
min	minute
µg/ml	microgram per millilitre
µmolm ⁻² s ⁻¹	micromole per metre square per second
%	percentage
SDW	sterile distilled water
kPa	kilopascal (unit for pressure)
UV	ultraviolet